

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.
INTERNAL CIRCULATION IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 21, 1845.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER II.

A few kind hurried glances of the cards by the cabal of political gamblers to whom we alluded in our previous article, induces us to anticipate the regular detail of the business we intend to expose in full, so that the people can be put on their guard against the tricks about to be played upon them, and look out for their pockets as well as their principles.

The Devil, it is written, sometimes clothes himself in the garb of an angel of light, the more easily to blight and secure his prey. It is seldom that stronger evidence of the fact has been presented, than is evinced in the following specious document, for a copy of which we are indebted to a Whig friend.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing, at Indianapolis, a Newspaper,
Entitled, the

INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

By A. F. MORRISON AND S. F. COVINGTON.

Many of the citizens of this State are impressed with the belief that another Democratic paper at Indianapolis, if properly conducted, would be productive of good results, and promote the strength and interests of the party, by increasing the means of disseminating political and other intelligence more generally among the people.

In response to the urgent solicitations of numerous friends, the undersigned will now be made, and the patronage of the people is respectfully desired.

When it is remembered that there are about one hundred and forty thousand adult freemen in Indiana, and more than one half of them are already of the Democratic faith, we think there may and should be support sufficient to sustain our paper, without trenching upon the patronage which should be extended to others. The more papers which are circulated among the people, the more enlightened the people will be, and when enlightened they are always right, and cannot be misled by demagogues, or made subservient to the sinister designs of cliques or managers.

The Democratic (a favorite name with us) as its title imports, will contain the principles of the Democratic party, as given forth in the resolutions of the National Convention at Baltimore, and as defined in the Inaugural Address of President Polk. One of its great objects will be to promote unity and harmony in the party, and to place all Democrats upon a fair equality in all respects.

Its favorite object will be the promotion of the welfare of the people, and the prosperity and success of Democratic principles. Its preferences for men will be governed by their qualifications, integrity, and known devotion to the country and its interests, and such as have shown themselves worthy of the confidence of the people. It will not advocate wild speculations in politics; it will encourage no sectional or agrarian feelings or sentiments. Its object will be the advancement of all the great interests of the State in her political, financial, and commercial connections. It will sustain the majesty of the laws, the peace of society, and public order. Religion, Education, Morals, and Social Improvement, will receive its aid and countenance. It will follow the will of the people instead of attempting to imperiously direct it. Every politician in the State shall have his good will and help, whose principles and conduct are regulated by a proper regard to the will of the Democracy. Political opponents will be treated with due courtesy, and a more difference on political questions will not be deemed a reason to treat them harshly or unfairly. Every man and institution will be treated and viewed as according with their merits. It will be under no influence which can make it exercise improper partialities towards any portion of the Democratic family in Indiana, or elsewhere.

The name of GEN. LEWIS CLARK, of Michigan, will be placed at the head of its columns as the man whom it prefers for the next Presidency, and in due time it will give its reasons for such preference. We shall spare no effort in the cause, but on the contrary, we most unequivocally declare, that whoever shall recede from the nomination of a Democratic National Convention, shall receive our cordial and zealous support.

Agriculture, Mechanics, Literature, and Scientific subjects will be closely attended to, presented and discussed. Charitable, business, and useful institutions will find the Democrat a useful auxiliary. Foreign and domestic news will be diligently given. Legislative reports, reports of cases in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Court, will be carefully made.

A. F. Morrison is well known to the Democracy of Indiana in connection with the press, and submits to them a view of his former labors as an evidence of his forthcoming efforts.

S. F. Covington has several years been engaged in the publication of a paper at Rising Sun, and refers to the public in that vicinity for a testimonial of his pretensions.

The Democrat will be printed on good paper, on an elegant type, and contain as much reading matter as any paper in the West. It will be published once a week, until the session of the Legislature, during which time it will be semi-weekly, and thereafter paying for every 52 numbers for one year.

Price \$2 00 in advance, \$2 50 at six months, or \$3 at the end of the year. Advance payment is preferred, and the publishers reserve the right to discontinue at any time when payments are not made in advance.

The paper will certainly be published as early as the first week in November, and sooner if possible.

All papers sent to a post office within thirty miles of Indianapolis go free of postage.

Persons to whom this prospectus is especially directed, will receive the first number of the Democrat immediately after its publication.

Persons to whom this prospectus is left will confer a favor by informing the publishers as to the number of subscribers obtained by the 10th of October.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 15, 1845.

Now we beg the patience of every honest reader, while we strip the hypocritical and canting disguise from this conglomeration of knavish hypocrisy; as cowardly and sneaking as it is base; not even having the merit of courageous rascality.

Let the reader carefully scan the pretended reasons, for this proposed revival of the old "Indiana Democrat," as given in the two first paragraphs of this prospectus. At the first blush, one would naturally suppose that the world was just set in motion; that every thing was working all right; and that all that was necessary to keep it right, is to affix Alexander F. Morrison as a sort of fly-wheel to the machinery, in order to regulate it! But if every thing is right already, as seems to be admitted, why is the new fly-wheel, or if you like it better, the new propeller, needed? Would it not be as well for all hands to "let well enough alone?"

And is not every thing going on about right for the Democracy in the political world of this State? Have we not just come out of a contest with flying colors, and in possession of the citadel as well as the strong outposts? Certainly, we have; and it strikes us to be rather late in the day to enlist new reinforcements of troops, after the battle has been fought, and the enemy conquered! Is not the "array" quite as likely to be a rush of the "camp followers" for the spoils; or a battalion of "mercenary" in search of pay or prey, and which, in default of one or the other, will take the first chance of betraying the camp?

Something is said in the first paragraph about properly conducting the paper, and something in the second, about there being Democrats enough in the State to support it without trenching upon others. This is all gammon and soft sander; and no man knows it to be so better than A. F. Morrison. He knows, and so do we, that he or we must "go to the wall." He might as well talk of probable harmony in the household of a virtuous wife, upon the introduction of a strumpet to share with her the favors of her husband, as to talk about harmony in political effort between himself and us. Those who do not know the why and wherefore of this, shall know it in due time. Again: If, as seems tacitly admitted, and as events seem to approve, the State Sentinel has been, in the main, "properly conducted," why should it be crippled or put down? If its circulation is not large enough to satisfy these sympathetic and generous-hearted men, why, if it does so much, should they not aid in extending its circulation and in making it more useful? Why, instead of doing this should they, as they have done for the past two or three years, throw every impediment in its way which lay in their power? If, on the other hand, the Sentinel has not been meritoriously, nor judiciously, nor successfully conducted, why should the old Jumbo, or their exponent,

Mr. Morrison, fear to come out boldly and say so? Are they afraid to tell the truth to the people because they never have told it before? Now the Sentinel has done its duty faithfully, it is its right. If it has, it should be supported: if it has not, it should be openly called to account, and honestly put down, or repudiated as one of the organs of the party.

The more papers are circulated among the people, the more will the people become enlightened, continues Morrison. That depends in some degree as to what kind of papers they are. We have heard of and seen papers which failed to produce that effect, and tended rather to darken than to enlighten the minds of the people; and we have often thought how fortunate it was, that the people collectively had quite as much, and a little more, sense, and a greater degree of discrimination and sound judgment, than many self-important, cunning and cute Editors gave them credit for! The old Democrat, under Morrison's management, no doubt, had a great deal of usefulness, but it seemed to be rather unfortunate as to the "enlightening" part. A Rip Van Winkle nap of five or six years may awake it to more vigorous and more successful usefulness!

Something is said about demagogues, and subserviency to the sinister designs of cliques and managers. The coolness of this is almost equal to the promise of a confirmed Blackleg to give his aid and countenance to religion and morals!!! Not Morrison himself will charge that we have ever degraded ourselves, or betrayed the cause of the people in this manner. He knows that his own dissatisfaction, and that of his condottors, towards us, grows out of the fact, that we have had too much self-respect, if not too much integrity, to submit to the dictation of a few men in this city, or to yield our support to them in any of their purely selfish ends and aims. He knows equally well, that the revived "Democrat," under his editorial management, is to be the organ of a clique or junta, and nothing else. He knows right well, that he alone, of his own accord, and in the present state of the money market, would not undertake the task of putting down the State Sentinel; but he knows also, and this was too strong a temptation to resist, that he will be well backed up for a year or two at least. Very well: this is "a fair business transaction" between him and his cabal, perhaps, with which we have no special right to interfere. Be it so. But it would be quite as well for the notorious instrument of cliques and managers not to be too free in speaking of the possible subjection of others to similar thralldom.

Morrison concludes his second paragraph by asserting that the number of Democratic papers in the State is now too limited, and their circulation too small. He is right in regard to the circulation, but wrong as to the number of papers. There are twice as many already as are profitably supported. We advertise to-day one of the oldest and most efficient, for sale; and three quarters of the whole number could doubtless be bought for less than the first cost of press and types. It is not the number of papers that makes them powerful either to the publishers or the public; as to both, the reverse is the fact. The same or a less amount of capital, and the same or a greater amount of talent and labor, could be more profitably invested in half the number of papers now existing—more profitably to the pockets of the publishers and printers, and more profitably to the public, depending on them for information. These are facts which every enlightened and reflecting editor is taught by experience if by nothing else. Besides, as the number is multiplied, while their circulation and means are comparatively circumscribed and reduced, to the same extent are they short of all spirit of independence and integrity, and brought by necessity under the corrupting and selfish influence of cliques and managers, who, to attain their own ends, club together; contribute to their support, and prostitute their influence. Morrison well knows these facts; and his knowledge of them sufficiently explains why, before his attempted resurrection of the old Democrat, he has secured the pledges of a clique or junta to aid his purposes by their promises and pledges of large sums of money.

We have this, as briefly as we could, noticed some of the false pretences of the two first paragraphs only; of this innumerable and cunningly contrived prospectus. We have something to say of several others; but for fear we may trespass too much on the patience of our readers, we defer further comments till our next.

Another Offer.

THE STATE SENTINEL FOR \$1.50!

All present subscribers who will forward us the name of a new one, and three dollars in cash, shall each have the Sentinel sent them one year. That is, both the old and new subscribers shall have it according to direction one year, being \$1.50 each.

We hope that this proposition will be generally acceded to, as it is only by a large increase that we can afford to rate the paper so low. It will take but a very little effort on the part of our friends to increase our list at least a thousand in a few weeks. If.

Travelling Agents.

We have appointed EDWARD S. TYLER and BENJAMIN DRUM, Esq's. General Travelling Agents for the State Sentinel. The latter for Illinois and northern Indiana more particularly. If.

To our brother Editors.

It is intimated that an attempt will be made to injure us, by asserting that the reduction in price of our paper is intended to interfere with our local contemporaries. We have only to say, once for all, that no such object exists. This intended slander is met and crushed.

We will take this occasion to say, that no political paper ever published at the capital, either whig or democratic, has ever had such a subscription list as would warrant the expense of publishing such a one as would be either acceptable to the local press or to the mass of either party. To remedy this defect as far as our humble means and abilities would permit, we have drawn on the earnings of years of toil—we have appropriated nearly every cent of our profits—we have paid our employees without taking them of the card table to win their earnings back—to enable us to meet the wishes and anticipations of our contemporaries and the party generally. How far we have succeeded the result must tell.

We can have but little doubt, that our contemporaries, in full view of our position, would have advised to the precise course we have adopted. But we have other and stronger reasons. An attempt, long meditated, and now about to be consummated, is to be made to break down the Sentinel. Finding, after repeated solicitations, that we were not made of wax, to be moulded at pleasure by designing political knaves; that we cared more for Democratic principles and the rights of the people, than for boosting these into power—that we preferred the people's choice in contradiction to that of intrigues of the parlor political school—we received from them hatred instead of help in fighting the common enemy. But these matters are to be more fully and minutely detailed; and our desire is, that as office holding and money power is to be brought into requisition to scatter broadcast among the people all sorts of actions, we may be enabled to be heard by those who are finally to be our judges.

Bank of Wooster.

We caution our subscribers against the notes of the Bank of Wooster. They will no longer be received by us.

Marion Circuit Court.

In the case of the State vs. Nicholas Wood, one of the parties indicted for the killing of John Tucker, the testimony was similar to that introduced on the trial of E. Davis. On Saturday evening last the jury, after being out an hour or two, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced Wood to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Some surprise was felt in community at the rendition of such a verdict after the acquittal of Davis. There were two points very unfavorable to Wood, however, which were not reflected upon, perhaps, sufficiently by people in general. These were, the facts, that Wood commenced the affray, and followed it up to its conclusion, striking or attempting to strike Tucker, after he had received the fatal blow. O. H. Smith, Esq., one of the counsel for the prosecution dwelt on these points with great force and effect. There were no such strong points against Davis, or, if there were, they were not so successfully urged upon the jury by the State Counsel. Strong as Mr. Smith's speech was, in the main, there were some parts in which he rather weakened his cause. We refer to certain digressions, well enough perhaps in their place, but in our estimation, rather out of place in his argument. This is a matter of taste, however, and if we are correct, Wood and his friends, have less occasion than they might otherwise think they had, to find fault with Mr. Smith, for the tendency of the part we speak of, would be to render the jury lenient to Wood rather than extremely severe.

We understand that petitions are in circulation; praying of the Executive pardon for Wood.

Some complaint has been made to us of the incorrectness, in point of fact, of the report of the evidence in the case of the State vs. Davis. A certain portion was questioned in Court by the lawyers; and Mr. J. F. Ramsey says he is reported as testifying to facts which he did not testify.

We can only say, that it was our anxious desire to have a report as correct in every way as possible. For this reason we permitted ourselves to be prevailed on to accept the voluntarily proffered services of a gentleman in whose ability the lawyers had more confidence than they had in another reporter we had at first intended to employ.

We cannot suppose, that the gentleman who made the report had any sinister design of willfully misrepresenting, or in giving a false coloring to facts as testified. To suppose the contrary, would be equivalent to supposing him capable of perpetrating almost any wickedness.

At any rate the result of the trial was satisfactory to those most immediately concerned, and the whole matter may safely be permitted to rest as it is.

A Dialogue.

What actually occurred on the day of the reception of President Polk's nomination; at Indianapolis.

M. Well, what do you think of the nomination?

C. Just think it could not be better under the circumstances.

M. And I think it a d-d foolish one; and you said your brother have been d-d foolish enough to bring it about by the course you have pursued in your paper.

C. And how can you help yourself? It is made; and every Democrat should sustain it, and it is bound to succeed, whatever demagogues may do or say to the contrary.

M. Succeeded! Who in h—l knows Polk! I will bet us in Indiana 15000 votes.

After a little more conversation, the parties separated. At the eleventh hour, when victory's shouts were almost heard, all at once, M. charged his mind, perhaps for it is yet doubtful. No sooner had the enemy surrendered, and even while the groans of the discomfited foil still reverberated through the land, M. and his whole family were applicants for office! This subject will form an interesting feature in the "political mysteries," when developed with names, times, places, and witnesses.

U. S. Senator.

We have heard the following names mentioned in connection with the office of U. S. Senator, to be elected next winter. We insert them alphabetically: Lt. Gov. Bright, Robert Dale Owen, M. C., James Morrison, President of State Bank, W. J. Penrose, President Judge 5th Circuit, Gov. Jas. Whitcomb, and Hon. Jos. A. Wright.

Would it not be well for the local press to give expression on this subject, that the Democratic party may act unitedly next winter?

It is proper to add that we have no authority from either individual to say that he will be a candidate, and announce it only as every day rumour.

The New Congress.

The United States Senate, as now constituted, (says the Journal of Commerce,) comprises 24 whigs and 26 democrats. There are four vacancies, viz: one from Virginia, one from Mississippi, (both of which are certain to be filled with democrats,) one from Indiana, and one from Tennessee; total 54, which includes the two from Florida. Two from Texas will doubtless be added early next winter, which will increase the total to 56.

The House of Representatives, as now constituted, on the 1st instant, comprised 59 whigs, 6 American republicans, and 90 democrats; total 155. There remain to be heard from 61, including the member from Florida; or 62, if we include also the member from Texas, total 224 without Texas, or 225 with Texas.

Of the members elected to the House, 40 voted in the last Congress for Gen. McKay's bill reducing the tariff, and 35 against it.

Two days after the election, we said that if the Democracy of other counties had done as well as they did in Marion, we should have a majority of 20 on joint ballot. But some other counties did not do so well comparatively, and we consequently fall short of our anticipated majority in the General Assembly, it being on joint ballot, ten. The Senate is equally divided politically.

A High Compliment.

Dr. Ellis, Auditor of Elkhardt county, and the able Editor of the Goshen Democrat, has been re-elected, Auditor by a majority of about four hundred. This is an acknowledgment of his ability as an officer, and a high compliment to his integrity. Whig abuse does some good after all.

More Steam.

The first number of a sprightly little Weekly, yeiapt "Locomotive," has been received. It is published in this city by Messrs. Orr, Culley & Co. and is understood to be neutral in politics. With industry and perseverance, and an adherence to the spirit which governs the first number, it may yet, one day, rank as a "large established daily." We wish the young gentlemen success. "Talk oaks from little acorns grow."

To Printers.

We would refer to the advertisement of Mr. Elder, offering the Jeffersonian for sale. We consider it a very eligible point; yet, although the District is almost irretrievably Whig; yet we think energy, prudence and patience might enlarge the breach in that party so gallantly commenced by the Jeffersonian.

Those gentlemen who came forward on Saturday, and gave us tangible evidence, by subscribing, of an approval of our course, will please accept our thanks. We promise that their suggestions shall be duly weighed.

Mexico.

Dates from Matamoros to the 21st of July have been received at New Orleans. The inhabitants were talking of taking possession of Texas and the United States. The troops of Matamoros are composed of such material as Falstaff. They count about six hundred discontented fellows, badly fed, and worse clothed. Gen. Paredes, at San Luis Potosi, has an army of five thousand troops in good condition and well uniformed. They were on the march to Monterey. Gen. Arista, who is in bad health, is still at Monterey, and has about three thousand half starved soldiers with him. They are mostly cavalry, but their horses are represented as mere skeletons, not having had any other food than grass for some time, and that being indifferent in the neighborhood. Arista can hardly obtain money enough from the Government to purchase provisions even for himself and officers, so such straits is he driven, while the poor soldiers are obliged to pick up a scanty subsistence as best they can. These are the individuals who intend to invade the United States and take the capital. The Pica-yune says:

"Two anecdotes have been told us, which show the wretched condition of the Mexican treasury, and the extreme poverty of the soldiers of the army. One of the latter lately sold his only blanket to an American for half its value, the purchaser not wanting it, but giving him the money as he stated he was absolutely in want of the necessities of life. Another officer asked a gentleman for the loan of ten dollars, and on being questioned as to what security he could give, offered his wife, a young and pretty woman of some sixteen years! He had nothing else to offer, and positively told the gentleman she might remain with him until the debt was paid."

The Pica-yune of the 5th says that it was the day before mentioned that the Mexican consul, Senor Arangoiz, was to leave for Vera Cruz in a day or two, and that his departure is to be the signal for the passage of a non-intercourse act, or law. Of the truth of this we are not prepared to decide. Should Senor A. be called home by the existing difficulties, we hope that, on their friendly settlement, he may be sent back among us; for we believe that, in the duties of his station, he has always given satisfaction.

The mammoth iron Steamship, Great Britain, arrived at New York on the 10th inst. in fifteen days from Liverpool. She passed the Battery a little after 3 o'clock, firing a gun, which was responded to by hearty cheers from the assembled thousands. Capt. Hoskins is an old and general favorite in New York; and his return in so noble a vessel is heartily welcomed by all. He had 45 passengers.

The Great Britain brings no news of importance.

New Books.

Turner has just received, direct from the Harpers, another lot of new books, including the following:

The Illustrated Bible, Nos. 32, 33, and 34.

The Illustrated Shakespeare, Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60.

Those who have not yet subscribed for these beautiful editions, should call on Turner without delay and do so.

The Wandering Jew, No. 15.

Part 10, of Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine. Contents: Gall-bladder and ducts; gangrene; gastro-enteric disease; glands; gut; hemorrhage; hemorrhoids; hair, alterations of; headache; hearing, loss of. Every article is of the most elaborate character.

Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy; comprising such subjects as are most immediately connected with Housekeeping. Nos. 7 and 8. A very valuable book to every body.

Evelina: a novel: being No. 12 of the Pocket Edition of Select Novels. The authoress of "Evelina," Miss Burney, (since Madame D'Arlay,) says in her preface to the work, that its attempted plan is, to draw characters from nature, though not from life; and to mark the manners of the times. For this purpose, a young female educated in the most secluded retirement makes, at the age of seventeen, her first appearance upon the great and busy stage of life, with a virtuous mind; a cultivated understanding, and a feeling heart; her ignorance of the forms and inexperience of the manners of the world occasion all the little incidents which the volumes record, and which form the natural progression of the life of a young woman of obscure birth, but of conspicuous beauty, for the six months after her entrance into the world.

Life in Dalmatia: The Paragon of Mora. It is only necessary to mention the name of the authoress of this book—Frederika Bremer—to secure for it the attention of those who have read any of the former productions of this favorite writer. Cheap edition.

A Novelty.

On Monday we had the pleasure of witnessing quite a novelty in its way. It is called Warner's Patent Pump. Its properties are those of a fire engine, simplified, and can be placed in almost any, if indeed it cannot be in all, situations, without danger of freezing. They can be made upon any scale, and those a trifle larger, to correspond with the connections of fire apparatus of ordinary size; would be invaluable in country towns, where but one of two engines are employed. Indeed, were these pumps in general use, one half the fires could be extinguished before an engine could reach the spot. We have not time to notice this improvement more particularly; but we do hope that our City Fathers will see the propriety, if not the absolute necessity of obtaining them for all the public wells at least.

Marion County Seminary.

The Examination and Exhibition at the above named Seminary took place on Thursday and Friday last. A multiplicity of duties prevented us attending which we much regret; but we can say, that we have heard of but one expression of opinion; and that is general, viz: that it was one of the most interesting noticed here for years, both as regards the acquirements of the students, and the abilities of their instructors as exhibited in those acquirements.

Will the Editor of the Journal, or any other Whig editor, give us their opinions or understanding of the 5d paragraph of Sec. 3, Art. 1. of the Constitution of the United States? It will be found on page 3, Revised Code, 1843. Perhaps that may settle their wailings about a U. S. Senator not being elected last winter.

The result in Indiana is indeed glorious. The result of the congressional election indicates a popular democratic majority of at least 5,000.—Washington Union.

Indiana has done nobly. She has sustained—nobly sustained—the reputation earned in November last.—Wheeling, Va. Argus.

INDIANA.—The returns of this State come in most gloriously for the Democracy.—Chillicothe Co. Advertiser.

Blank Swindling.—The Newark Co., Advocate of the 26th July says:—Suits were brought in three instances this week before Justice Bancroft, by the holders of the paper of the Bank of St. Clair, endorsed by the Smiths, against the endorsers, and the only defence they set up was, that the notes were issued in violation of the laws of the State, and that they therefore were not liable for their redemption! The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict in all these cases, and were discharged.

Justice John McLean, of Ohio, was nominated by the Native American Convention of Massachusetts, which met in Faneuil Hall, for the office of President of the United States.—Boston Times.

To the Citizens of the fifth Congressional District.

MY FRIENDS:—You have much anxiety on the subject of appropriations for our Cumberland road. In former times such appropriations were made annually. But for the several years last past they have been withheld. You wonder what the reason is. It has been said, in great folly, by some, that it has been owing to the character, personal or political, of your representative in Congress, for the title being. Yet you have been represented by a variety of personal character, and by whigs and democrats, of fair ability and undoubted industry, who have failed in their efforts to obtain appropriations. The true reasons are as follows: Appropriations were formerly made out of the two per cent fund. That fund is long since exhausted. The fact of its being exhausted was not known for many years, after it was all expended, and consequently the appropriations were continued. But about 1839 the fact was made known, by a member of Congress who investigated the subject. Since then no appropriations have been made. An appropriation can be, and has been made to pass the Senate with ease, because the Senators are few in number, and the Senate therefore acts promptly. But the House is composed of about two hundred and forty members, and "large bodies move slowly." At the late session of Congress a bill passed, among appropriations for a great variety of other objects, making an appropriation for the Cumberland Road. It failed to receive the approbation of the President (Tyler,) as it is understood, on the ground that it contained an appropriation for the Hudson river—a river, which Mr. Tyler held to be not a National, but a State river, as it rises, and disembogues into the ocean within the bounds of a single State. Under the rules of the House it requires a vote of two-thirds to take up a bill, or measure out of its turn. For several years no bill, or measure (or certainly but a few,) has been acted upon, in its turn, because a majority of two-thirds does, day by day, take up business to occupy the entire time of the House, during the session. In order to get two-thirds to favor an appropriation for the Cumberland road, other appropriations interesting to two-thirds of the members of the House must be included in the bill. To say nothing in rephrehension of this log rolling mode of legislation; nor of the immense expenditure which we have to contribute to objects in which we have no interest, in order to procure an appropriation for our road in this way, some unconstitutional appropriation is apt, to find its way into the bill in order to secure a two-thirds vote. For instance: The bill which passed last session could not be made to pass without purchasing the votes of the New York members by an appropriation for the Hudson river, and that appropriation was deemed unconstitutional by Mr. Tyler, and therefore he refused his assent to our bill, whether in right or in wrong is not for me to say.

My democratic friends will perceive, from this statement, the embarrassments with which your Representative must contend in efforts to obtain appropriations for our road. Candid political opponents will see the same thing. From those political opponents who, during the past summer, denied, and denounced as false, plain statements of facts substantiated by indubitable testimony, or composing a part of the history of the period, and who swallowed like young birds every foolish falsehood proffered by interested witnesses to the prejudice of my personal character, and concerning my sayings, doings and intentions, I neither ask, nor expect any thing, except that, by redoubting their injustice to me, they may make me as glaring as possible.

It is my desire to present this subject to Congress, sustained by the voices of my constituency. To this end I have caused to be printed a hundred, or more copies of a memorial to Congress praying an appropriation of money or refuse lands, to be expended upon the road, and for a speedy appropriation of money to erect a guard wall around the middle pier of White River Bridge, which, without repair, will certainly not sustain the bridge for many years, or perhaps months longer. These petitions will be left for signature at the post office in Indianapolis, and at the mills and clerks' offices, and other public places in the District, where I hope they will be signed by those interested. I invite the co-operation of all liberal men in obtaining signatures. Copies of the petition can be had at the Sentinel Office.

I invite the attention of my Congressional colleagues to this subject. Will not they (especially C. B. Smith and McLaughlin) adopt the proper measures to bring about public action on this subject? Will not our members of the Legislature bring the subject before their respective Houses? Especially will they not institute an inquiry into the condition of the bridge pier, and present the same to Congress. In a matter of common interest every one ought to be an actor.

Most respectfully, your fellow citizen,

W. W. WICK.

NOTE.—When signatures have been obtained, direct the petitions to me at Washington, in Nov. next.

The Indiana State will oblige me by inserting the above.

W. W. W.

Kentucky Election.

The following are the names of the members elected to Congress from this State:

1. Lynn Boyd, D. 6. John R. Martin, D.

2. John H. McHenry, W. 7. W. P. Thompson, W.

3. Henry Grider, W. 8. Garrett Davis, W.

4. Joshua F. Bell, W. 9. Andrew Trumbo, W.

5. Bryan R. Young, W. 10. John W. Tibbatts, D.

The Legislature will stand, provided twelve Representatives to hear from go last year: House, 61 Whigs, 39 Democrats; Senate, 24 Whigs, 14 Democrats—giving the Whigs thirty-two majority on joint ballot.

Secretary of the State of Kentucky.

The following paragraph from the Kentucky Gazette, gives an explanation of the reports in circulation respecting BEN. HARDEX, Secretary of the State of Kentucky. We think the Louisville Journal and Madison Banner must feel rather sore at the downfall of their pet,—one whom they but lately lauded to the skies.

A friend residing in or near Bardonia, confided to the care and protection of the Secretary, a daughter who wished to complete her knowledge of the military business, requesting him to procure boarding for her in a reputable family. The Secretary took her to a house of ill fame, and attempted to seduce her. A citizen of Frankfort acquiring a knowledge of her situation rescued her from the perilous condition and took her to his own house. As soon as these facts transpired, the public indignation arose to such a pitch that the Secretary was forced to leave Frankfort to avoid a jailing in the Kentucky river, or a suit of tar and feathers.

Such is the tale which has reached this city; whether true or false, we know not, its truth appears probable from the flight of the Secretary, and the "highly excited" state of "popular feeling" against him.

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.—A lunatic in Raleigh, N. C., recently penned the following magnificent, ay! sublime—lines, and sent them to the Register of that place, for publication:—

"Tell them I AM JERUSALEM said;

To Moses while earth heard in dread,

And smitten to the heart,

At once, above, beneath, around,

Replied, O LORD,